REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS. THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA. By Alexander William Kinglake. Volume, H. Published by Harper & Brothers. P. alladelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & F. affelfuger.

The second volume of the American reprint of Kinglake's "Fistory of the Crimean War"-third and four n volumes of the English editiontakes up the narrative of events immediately after the battle of the Alma and concludes with the battle of Balaklava. Mr. Kinglake's weak points are his rabid anti-Napoleonism and his admiration for the generalship of Lord Raglan. It is an undoubted fact that the Crimean campaign deprived the English of their military prestige, and lost them their position as the holders of the balance of power in Europe. The French carried off all the honors of the war, while the bad generalship and bad management of the British were only redeemed by the personal valor of their soldiers, and their obstinate determination to accomplish the fall of Sevastopol at all hazards. In his efforts to do justice to the memory of Lord Ragian, Mr. Kinglake unduly exalts the abilities of that very amiable gentleman but very inefficient general, while he is led into disparagements of the French which are certainly not deserved. The events of the Crimean war are still too fresh in the minds of the newspaper reading public for any author, unless he brings stronger arguments to bear on the subject than Mr. Kinglake does, to remove the prevailing impression that Lord Raglan was utterly incompetent for the position which he held, and the honor which the French army won they are likely to hold for many a day. Independently of its partisan spirit, Mr. Kinglake's work is valuable, and now that the bitter feelings which of course, prevailed during the progress of the war have passed away, he does not hesitate to do justice to the Russians, and to repudiate the vile slanders which were circulated about them for the sake of firing the British heart when it was disposed to be despondent on account of the blunders of generals and the red-tapeism of the home authorities. He has had access to important official documents and the reports of officers of all the contending armies, and personal explanations made by participants in the conflict throw much light upon doubtful and controverted points. In regard to the famous cavalry charge blunder at Balaklava, Mr. Kinglake, after hearing all sides, deduces the following essentially correct conclusions:-"The task of endeavoring to put a right con

struction upon orders given in war, and espe cially in battle, is often an anxious and difficult one, yet so enormously important that the honor, nay, the fate of a nation may depend upon the way in which it is discharged. Now, it would seem that there is one kind of expe-rience which, if long continued, has a peculiar It would seem that there is one kind of experience which, if long continued, has a peculiar tendency to disqualify an officer for the duty of putting sensitie constructions upon orders concerning the business of war. The experience I speak of is that which is possessed by an officer who has served many years in a standing army without having had the fortune to go through a campsign. Such a man, during his whole military life, has been perpetually dealing with fixed conditions and petty occurrences which are mostly of a kind that can be, in a measure, provided for beforehand by even that limited forecast which the rules of an office imply; and as soon as his training has taken imply; and as soon as his training has taken its effect to the utmost, he may be said to re-present the true opposite of what a com-mander should be who has to encounter emermander should be who has to encounter emergencies. So long as soldierly duties are confined to mere preparation and rehearsal, they can be effectively performed by the industrious formalist; but in war all is changed. There, the enemy interposes, and interposes so roughly that the military clock-work of peace-time is ruthlessly thattered. As a guide for constraing momentous orders delivered in the hour of battle to a general of the peace-service training. tle to a general of the peace-service training the experience of the barrack-yard becomes a snare. His new theatre of action is so strange, so vast, and so dim—for he now has to meet the nnknown—that unless he can rise with the occasion, throwing open his mind and chang-ing his old stock of ideas, he becomes dangerous to his country—becomes dangerous, o course, in proportion to the extent of the com mand with which he has been intrusted. Supposing the natural capacity equal, there is no stirring missionary, no good electioneerer, no revered master of hounds, who might not be more likely to prove himself equal to the unforeseen emergencies of a campaign than the general officer who is a veteran in the military profession, and, at the same time, a novice in war. If, indeed, a general who has hitherto had no experience in war is still in so early a period of his life as to have unimpaired the natural flexibility of youth, he may quickly adapt his mind to the new exigency; but when a State gives high command to an officer who is not only encased with military experience all acquired in peace-time, but is also advanced in mand with which he has been intrusted. only encased with military experience all acquired in peace-time, but is also advanced in years, it fulfils at least two of the conditions which are the most likely to bring about mis constructions of even the plainest orders; and if to these precautions the Government adds if to these precautions the Government adds that of taking care that the selected General shall be a man of a narrow disposition and a narrow mind—a man cleaving to technicalities and regulations with a morbid love of uniformity—then, indeed, it exhausts a large proportion of the expedients which can be used for insuring miscarriage.

"England, ruling as she does over various and widespread dependencies, is so often forced into warlike operations of more or less magnitude, as to be free from the predicament of having at her command no war-tried officers.

having at her command no war-tried officers. Therefore, when, with such means at her disposal, she still trusts important commands to her peace serving officers, she has not the plea o necessity. She acts in sheer wantonness. She needs, as it were, a strong swimmer, and hastens to take a man who never has happened to bathe. She wants a skilful ship's captain to maintain her strength on the ocean, and for this purpose chooses a bargeman who has piled thirty years on canals. "As a warning instance of miscarriage result-

ing from this evil practice, Lord Cardigan's mistake has great worth; because it was so ob-viously occasioned both by his experience and by his want of experience—by the abundant military experience which had gathered upon him in peace-time, and by the want of that other experience which men gain in war. Many officer long versed in peace service might have made an equivalent mistake; but on the other hand it is probable that in such a con-juncture as that in which Lord Cardigan found himself, no man who ever had wielded a squad-ron in the field would have thought himself condemned to instituc

condemned to inaction. The example was made the more signal by an incident which occurred at the time, Whilst Lord Cardigan sat in his saddle, expressing, under cavalry forms of speech, his envy of the Heavy Dragoons, and adhering to that hapless construction of Lord Lucan's order, which condemned him, as he thought, to a state of neutrality, he had at his side an officer, comparatively young, and with only the rank of a captain, who still was well able to give him that guidance which by reason of his want of experience in war he grievously, though unconsciously needed. Captain Morris, commanding the 17th Lancers, one of the regiments of the Light Brigade, and then in his thirty-fourth year, was a man richly gifted with the natural qualities which tend to make a leader of cavairy, but strengthened also by intellectual cultivation well applied to the business of arms, and clothed, above at also by intellectual cultivation well applied to the business of arms, and clothed, above all, with that priceless experience which soldiers acquire in war. After having first armed himself with a portion at least of the education which Cambridge bestows, he had served with glory in ladia. In 1813 he had been present at the battle of Maharajpore, in 1846 he fought at the battle of Buddiwal. At the battle of Aliwal, in the same year, he was wounted whilst charging with his regiment into a mass of Sikh infantry. He was in the battle of Bobraon; he crossed the Butlej and entered Lahore with the army. When opportunities of gaining warlike experience were no longer open to him, he returned to the labor of mitiary study, and carried away from Sandhurst ample evidences of his proficiency in higher departments of military learning. Captain Morris was one of those who might have been wisely intrusted with an extended command of cavalry. Few could be more competent to point out to Lord Cardigan the error he was committing—to show him in two words how the business of arms, and clothed, above all

to construe Lord Lucan's order, and to explain to him that when cavalry has to hold a 'position,' it is not, for that reason, forced to abstain from resisting the enemy.

"Perceiving with vivid distinctness the precious opportunity which the fortune of war was offering, Morris eagerly prayed that the Light Cavalry might advance upon the enemy's column of horse; or, if that could not be conceded, then, that he, at lesst, with his regiment, might be suffered to undertake an attack. That he imparted his desire to Lord Cardigan, and that Lord Cardigan rebuffed him, I cannot doubt; but for the present purpose—for the purpose, namely, of illustrating the mischief of intrusting high command to a veteran of the peace-service unversed in war—the sworn statement of Lord Cardigan is sufficiently instructive. After speaking of Captain Morris' alleged interposition, he goes on to say that 'Captain Morris never gave any advice, or made any proposal of the sori;' that 'it was not his duty to do so;' and that he 'did not commitsuch an Irregularity.'

"When the Oxford undergraduate stopped short of presuming to snatch his fellow-student from a watery grave, on the theory that it was

"When the Oxford undergraduate stopped short of presuming to snatch his fellow-student from a watery grave, on the theory that it was indecorous for one lad to rescue another without having first been presented to him, the objection was perhaps overstrained; but at all events, it proceeded from the formalist who stood on the bank, and not from the one in the river. Here, more wonderfully—or Morris was willing, nay, offered to rescue Lord Cardigan from his error—it was the drowning man who, on grounds of a stiff eliquette, protested against

being saved.
"It Lord Cardigan's idea of an 'irregularity' wes upheld by the sanction of the Horse Guards, it must be acknowledged that our Home dispensers of military power had per-formed their task with a rare completeness. They found a man who was of an age and endowed with natural qualities highly favorable to effective command, who had had rich experience in the business of war, who had earned for himself a large share of glory in combats and pitched battles. Him they placed under a General fifty-seven years old, who, without any warlibe experience will sincerally received. warlike experience, still sincerely presumed himself competent to the exigencies of high command in the field; and then they crowned their work by causing or allowing the army to understand that it would be an 'irregularity' for the man who had learned war in the Sutlej to tender his opportune counsel to the one who

and come from Hyde Park." Mr. Kinglake's work is illustrated by numer. ous plans and diagrams, and in a supplementary chapter is contained a severe but, in the main, a just review of Lord Cardigan's conduct as an officer. A number of important tables of sta tistics, statements of officers, and other documents are given in the appendix.

A HISTORY OF THE NEW SCHOOL. By Samuel J. Baird, D. D. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

The author of this work states that a history of the Pelagian controversy which ended in a division of the Presbyterian Church, in 1838, was announced by his tather, the Rev. Thomas D. Baird, who collected the material, but was prevented from writing anything by his death which occurred in 1839. The son, however, was deeply interested in the controversy, and he determined to complete his father's unfinished work with the aid of such additional material as he was able to collect during the years that have elapsed since the division in the Church took place.

A strictly impartial history of any religious or denominational difficulty is comething that perhaps cannot be expected, and as Dr. Baird is a strong Old School partisan his opinions will of course have most weight with those who hold the same views that he does about disputed points. Dr. Baird is evidently not an advocate of reunion on any basis of settlement that is likely to be proposed or adopted, and a strong flavor of bitterness does not make his work the most pleasant reading for those who do not feel as deeply on the subject as himself. He 18 qualified for the work of a historian, however, by a thorough acquaintance with the facts, and by a clear understanding of all the disputed points of doctrine and church government, and on this account his work will be valued by those who do not coincide with his views. The rise and progress of Presbyterianism in England and the growth of the denomination in the United States, are related circumstantially; and affull account of the two trials of the Rev. Albert Barnes, in 1831 and 1836, with other of the immediate causes for the split in the Church, are given, from an Old School stand, point, of course.

As the matter of a reunion is now being extensively agitated, Dr. Baird is impressed with the importance of giving to the public a statement of the facts relating to the original dispute, and we agree with him that the publication of a history of the differences which existed thirty years ago is not to be deprecated on account of any fear of reviving the old quarrel, although we would have liked it better if the present work was more conciliatory in its general tone.

CALLAMURA. By Julia Pleasants. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger,

This is a story of Southern life, written by a Southern lady, and the morbid and unhappy state of feeling prevalent in the South is very apparent in its pages. Stories of the war are to be deprecated at this time, for it is impossible that they can be written in any other than a partisan spirit, which is decidedly unpleasant in a novel. Besides, we are too near the great events themselves, and too profoundly impressed with the dreadful significance of the reality, to appreciate properly the imaginary effects of the

The style of "Callamura" is crude in the extreme, and the story is as thin and vapid as the weakest of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz's. Miss Augusta J. Evans, however, is the bad model which Miss Pleasants-we presume that she is Miss-has undertaken to follow; and after the manner o. the author of "Beulah," she drags in literature, art, and science by the neck and ears, and without any particular regard to relevancy. Like all imitators, however, Miss Pleasants falls considerably short of her original, and "Calla" mura" is not equal to any of Miss Evans' stories' for that lady has undoubted ability, in spite of her high-flown and exaggerated style.

SABBATH CHIMES; or, Meditations in Verse for the Sundays of the Year. By W. Morley Punshon, A. M. Published by Carlton & Lanshan, New York. Pailadelphia Agents, Perkinpine & Higgin, No. 56 South Fourth

A book with the above title has been laid upon our table. It is replace with interest, coming as it does from the pen of one of England's most gifted divines. Mr. Paushon was the representative of the Wesleyau body in the late General Conference of the M. E. Church, and is said to be one of the best pulpit orators of England, and the only successful rival of Spurgeon.

The book before as contains many excellent verses adapted to the use of Sabbath schools.

THE WORD OF GOD OPENED. Its Inspiration Canon and Interpretation Considered and lilustrated. By Kev. Bradford K. Pierce, Published by Carlton & Lananan, New York. Philadelphia Agents: Perkinpine & Higgins, No. 56 S. Fourth street.

The writer of this volume has sought to place in the hands of young students and interpreters of the Bible, facilities by the use of which they may be greatly aided in the proper under standing of the Book of Books,

The work contains many valuable hints and much useful information for the Bible student, Sunday School teacher, or any other person who would understand the meaning of Scripture language.

From the same house we have received four discourses on the parable of the Prodigal Son, by the Rev. W. Mortey Punshon, M. A.

We have thought that all hints, theoretical and practical, which could be deduced from it had been discovered, but these discourses present some new thoughts in eloquent language.

We have also received from the same source a small but valuable treatise on Sunday School organization, which is intended to define the duties and powers of such organizations in the M. E. Church. We should think that its contents should be studied by every one engaged in Sunday School labor.

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Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle, CHARLES WILLIAMS.

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OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, SECOND DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, No. 235 DOCK Street.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Twenty-third and South streets the fixtures of a Distillery, consisting of three Copper Stills, three Worms, one Doubler, lot of empty Hogsheads, etc., seized under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Michael Murphey, for United States Internal Revenue taxes due and unpaid, 5 16 10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

GEORGE PLOWMAN. CARPENTER AND BUILDES.

> REMOVED To No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES, ULERR'S OFFICE Sept. 12, 1858.

Eesled Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 15th day of October, 18.8, at 12 O'clork M. for furnishing each of the following articles of Stationery for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States viz:

100 reams white Querto Post Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.

Wresma white Operio Post Paper. fine, faint lined.

40 reams white Quarto Post Paper, extra superfine, wide ruled.

150 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, faint ined,
40 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra
superfine, plain,
75 reams Fancy Note Paper,
50 reams Fourcap Paper, extra superfine, faint 25 reams Legal Cap Paper, extra superflue, faint

lined.

lu reams Journal Paper, white heavy, extra superine, i4x:7 it ches, rujed to pattern.

200 reams soft Manilla Paper.

1000 reams Manilla Paper, 12x:19 inches, flat, very
tough and smoot h to weigh eleven pounds per ream.

8:0 reams Manilla Paper, 19x24 inches, flat, very
tough and amoota, to weigh twenty-two pounds per
ream.

210 feams Manilla Paper, 27x37 inches, flat, very tough and smooth, to weigh forty-two pounds per team.
400 puckages Blot.ing Paper, 12 sheels to a package.
50,000 white thick admistre Envelopes, 55,223, inches, 50 600 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5% x3% 1000 inches, 20,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5% x3% inches, ab.000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 876x376 inches. 10,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 255x456 inches.

inches.

10 000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 10% x4% inches.

15 000 fancy Note Envelopes.

15 000 fancy Note Envelopes.

100, 000 buff adhesive Envelopes.

20, 000 buff adhesive Envelopes.

1,500, 000 buff adhesive Envelopes.

25 gross Glifott's Pens. No. 404.

25 gross Gillott's Pens. No. 202.
25 gross Gillott's Pens. No. 202.
25 gross Perry's small 3 pointed Pens.
25 dozen Gold Pen Nibs.
2 dozen Gold Pen Nibs.
2 dozen Gold Pen Nibs.
3 dozen Gold Pens. various kinds.
1 gross 4-inch flat inkstands.
1 gross 4-inch flat inkstands.
2 dozen Arnold's Genuine Writing Finid, half pints.
3 dozen Arnold's Genuine Writing Finid, pints.
3 dozen Arnold's Genuine Writing Finid, quarts.
2 dozen Genuine French Copping Ink, quarts.
2 dozen Genuine French Copping Ink, pints,
6 dozen Jet Black Ink, quarts, pints, and ½ pints,
1 gross Rubber Penbolders, No. 3.
16 gross Penbolders, various kinds,
10 dozen Rubber Pencils, abort, propelling.
16 dozen Rubber Pencils, iong, propelling.
16 gross A. W. Faber's Black Lead Pencils, No. 2,
hexagon and round.

hexagon and round.

10 dizen American Lead Pencil Company's Carmins and Blue Pencils, hexagon.

15 dozen A. W. Faber's Carmine and Blue Pencils,

15 dozen A. W. Faber's Carmine and Blue Pencils, hexagon.
10 dozen Diaries for 1859.
6 dozen Autograph Books.
25 dozen Autograph Books.
12 dozen fine Portfolios.
12 dozen Lawyer's Taste, silk.
22 dozen Paper Foiders.
10 spools Pink Tape.
20 dozen Pocket Knives, good qua'ities, Rodgers', Wostenholm's, Crook's, and best American manufacture.

12 dozen Scissors, 31/2 to 6 inch. 6 dozen Sponge Cups.
8 dozen Paper Weighis.
6 dozen Ready Reference Files.
12 dozen Erasing Knives.
18 dozen Portemonaies, various kinds.
10 d zen Ruiers.
30 dozen packs Visiting Cards, cut from the Bristol toard. In boxes.

30 dozen packs Visiting Cards, cut from the Bristol
Board, in box's.
75 gross Bubber Hands and Bings,
10 nounds Artise's Gum.
10 o skins Farchment, 16x22 inches.
2000 pounds Thick, Soft, and Hard Twine.
18 dozen Memorandum, Manuscript, and other
Blank Books.
6 dozen Fen Racks.
The adhesive envelopes must be extra well gummed,
with pure white gum, or they will not be received;
and samples of all kinds of envelopes must be submitted in such boxes as they are to be delivered in.
All white envelopes are to be delivered in boxes comtaining not over 250 each. Boxes for buff envelopes
to contain not over 250 each, and to be strongly made.
In the supply of goods contractors will be rigidly
required to furnish articles fully equal to the sample.
Proposals must be accompanied by the names of the
sureties intended to be offered, and a bond in the sum
of \$100.0 that parties will furnish such articles as may
be awarded to them.
As required by law, preference will be given to pro-

be awarded to them.

As required by law, preference will be given to productions of American industry, if equally cheap and of as good quality; and all persons making proposals to supply any class of articles will state whether the same are the manufacture of the United States.

The articles are to be delivered free of any charge for carriage at the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on or before the 15th day of November, 1868.

vember, 185%.

Fach proposal to be indorsed 'Proposals for Stationery for the House of Recreasitatives of the United States,' and addressed to the undersigned.

Sufficient specimens of each cle fass articles proposed for must accompany the proposal, marked with the name of the bidder.

name of the bidder.

The weight per ream of all writing papers, except fancy note paper, must be stated upon the sample.

The person offering to furnish any class of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, will receive a contract for the same, on executing a boad, with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure, which bond must be filed in the office of the said Clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared.

EDWARD MCPHERSON,

9 221u4t Clerk of the House of Representatives.

DROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN
TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTRE'S
OFFICE, PORT GIRSON, C. N.
August 22, 1868.)
Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until moon on MONDAY, the 8th day of October, 1868, for jurnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:— FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn. FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickson Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.
FORT ARBUCKLE Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.
All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving

of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantily of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Kach bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient anarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give simple security for the faithful performance of the same. The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered r served. Proposals must be plainly indorsed "Proposals for Corn," or "Proposals for Oats," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1. 18%, and to continue at a rate of not less than 2000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON.

A. F. ROCK WELL, Brevet Lieut. Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory.

94103

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.

DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA.

NEW OBLEANS, La., Sept. 7, 1868.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this Office until 12 M., THURSDAY, the 24th of September, 1868, for the furnishing and construction of an iron sence around the National Cemetery at Chalmetto. Ls. (near New Orleans).

Said fence will be 5124 feet long. Foundation Blocks for the railing to be of concrete, imbedded two feet in the earth; cimersions, 24x18x18.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York city; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, Pulladelphia, Pa., and at this Office.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill bis agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

No bis will be entertained from any party who has hitherto failed in his engagements with any branch of this Government.

Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for fence at Chalb etto Cemetery," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,

Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.

912 5t

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Unio" streets, has lately removed to Scuth ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHENUT.

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all parts of the Union. INSURANCES
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On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY 

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20 000 Pennsylvania Railroad First
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25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second
Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Paliroad
Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad
Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad
Six Per Cent. Loans.

20,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent.
Loans.

5,000,300 shares stock of Germanicown. 19,800'00 20,000 60 15,000 00 7,800.00 201,900 00 Cost, \$1089,679 20, \$1,101,400 par. Real Estate.

Bills Receivable for Insurance

86,000.0

219,135 67

Bills Receivable for head
made...

Balances due at Agencies—Promiums on Marine Policies—
Accrued interest and other
debts due the Company
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies
\$4075'00 estimated value...
\$2852 48,334'34 183,315-62 Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seai,
Theophilus Paulding,
Hugh Craig,
Edward Darlington
John R. Penrose,
H. Jones Brooke,
Henry Sloan,
George G. Leiper,
William G. Bouiton,
Henry Sloan,
Edward Lafourcade,
James Traquair,
James Traquair,
William C. Ludwig,
James B. McFarland,
James B. McFarland,
James Traquair,
William C. Ludwig,
James B. McFarland,
James Traquair,
William C. Ludwig,
James C. Hand,
Samuel E. Stokes,
James Traquair,
William C. Ludwig,
James C. Hand,
Samuel E. Stokes,
James Traquair,
William C. Ludwig,
James C. Hand,
Samuel E. Stokes,
James Traquair,
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William C. Ludw \$1 507,606 15 Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,
Hugh Craig.
Edward Darlington
John R. Penrose,
H. Jones Brooke,
Henry Sloan,
George G. Lelper,
William G. Bouiton,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Blegel.

1829 -- CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE: Nos. 485 and 487 CHESNUT STREET. ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868. \$2,603,740.09.

CAPITAL. \$100,000-00 ACCRUED SURPLUS .... ...1,018,898.80 PREMIUMS ... ..1,184,846'20 INCOME FOR 1868 UNSETTLED CLAIMS. \$83,693-22 8350,000.00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER \$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Tempotary Policies on Liberal Terms. DIRECTORS, George Fales, Affred Fitter, Francis W. Lewis, M, D., Phomas Sparks, William S, Grant, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, leorge W. Richards.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President. GRORGE FALES, Vice-President. JAS, W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Philaburg. 2121 T N S U R A N C E COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA. No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794, CHARTER PERPETUAL Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance. ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - \$2,001,266.72. \$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

Arthur G. Goffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brcwn,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D Wood,
B. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
ARTBUR G. COFFIN, President,
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary. CHARLES PLATT. Scoretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central
Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.
1252

STRICTLY MUTUAL

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET, Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among

nembers of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Good risks of any class accepted, Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY. Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH. 9 Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY. The advantages offered by this Company are no excelled. 7272

ONDON IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1503. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul, Chairman,
A. A. LOW, of A. A. Low & Bros.
E. S. JAFFRAY, of E. S. Jaffray & Co.
RICHARD IRVIN, of Richard Irvin & Co.
DAVID SALOMON No. 11 W. Thirty-eighth st.
J. BOORMAN JOHNSON, of J. J. Johnson & Co.
JAMES STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co.
E. W. CROWELL,
Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE Street, N. T.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
8 22 lm No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Frilads.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S INSURANCE ROOMS.



No. 409 WALNUT St.

ASENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS. Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Yonkers and New York Insurance Co.,

Guardian Fire Insurance Company, Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL Insurance effected at LOWEST BATES.

All losses premptly and liberally adjusted at their Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA:

PHILADELPHIA:

PHILADELPHIA:

INCORPORATED 1804-CHARTER PERPETUAL,
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange,
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture
etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more
than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have
been promptly adjusted and paid.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharten,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.

Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R.

WUCHERER, President,
1922

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE FENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM PANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No allo WALBUT Street, opposite Independence Square This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, combines to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Purpiture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital together with a large Surplus Fund, in invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
I saac at gizlehurst.
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Presi, ent.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

VIA BRISTOL. For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW EMDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BEISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER.

foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry.
New Yerk, at 5 P. M., dally, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4:35 A. M.,
arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with
all the morning trains from that city. The most destrable and pleasant route to the White Mountains.
Traveliers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.
State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in
New York. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENton Steamboat Line.—The steamboat
ELDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for
Trenton, stopping at Tacoby, Torresdale, Beverly,
Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Bobbins' Wharf, and
White Hill.

Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf | Leaves South Tranton.

Saturday, Sept. 19, 1)4 P.M | Saturday, Sept. 19, 5\(\pmu\) P.M |

Sunday, Sept. 10, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Aron street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10\(\pmu\) A.M. and 4\(\pmu\) P.M. |

Monday, Sept. 21, 2\(\pmu\) P.M | Monday, Sept. 21, 6\(\pmu\) P.M. |

Tuesday, 22, 5\(\pmu\) A.M | Tuesday, 22, 8 A.M |

Wed'day, 23, 6 A.M | Wed'day, 23, 10 A.M |

Thursday, 24, 6\(\pmu\) A.M | Friday, 25, 10\(\pmu\) A.M |

Friday, 25, 7\(\pmu\) A.M | Friday, 25, 11\(\pmu\) A.M |

Fare to Trenton, 40 censs each way; intermediate places, 25 cents.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON-ALS 20 and \$50 A. M. willMingTon—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. Ma
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave
CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 36
and 9 50 A. M., and 8 70 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 17 50, and 8 30 P. M. Stopping at
Chester and Hook each way.
Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either
boat.
6 3 14

OPPOSITION TO THE COM-Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNE.

L, W. BURNE, 4 28 tf DAILY EXCURSIONS,—THE Spiendid steamboat JOHN A. WAR-NER. I reves OHESINUT Street Wharf, Philads, at 1 O'clock and 6 O'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Everion, Torresdais, Andainala, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 O'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 60 cts. 4 litt ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND PROCEED BY BOILER WORES,—NEAFIE & LEVY MACHINISTS. BOILER-MAKERS, BLACK-SMITHE, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, from Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their acryless to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Statiouary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room to the contract of the subscribers have ample wharf-dock room to the contract of the subscribers have ample wharf-dock room to the contract of the subscribers have ample wharf-dock room to the contract of the subscribers have ample wharf-dock room to the contract of the subscribers have ample wharf-dock room to the contract of the subscribers have ample wharf-dock room to the contract of the subscribers have ample wharf-dock room to the contract of the subscribers have ample wharf-dock room to the subscribers have ample wharf-dock room to the contract of the subscribers have ample wharf-dock room to the subscribers have a subscribers have a subscribers have a subscribers have a subscr PENN STEAM ENGINE AND the establishmen free of teed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, fails, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C, NEAFIR.
JOHN P. LEVY.

BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MEBRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

J. VAUGHN MEBRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

OUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND PRINCES.

PHILADELPHIA,
PHILADELPHIA,
PHILADELPHIA,
PHILADELPHIA,
BOINGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines
for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc,
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Room for Gas Work, Workshops, and
Raliroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most
improved construction. improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills. Vacuum Pains, Oli Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, English and St.

Steam Trains, Detections, Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neamyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsoy's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines.